JAVA GOVT. GAZETTE.

AUSPICIO REGIS ET SENATUS ANGLIÆ

The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct that all Appointments, Orders and Notifications by Government, published in the *Java Government Gazette*, be considered as official, and duly attended to accordingly by the parties concerned. (Signed) C. G. BLAGRAVE, *Acting Secretary to Government.* BATAVIA, February, 1812.

Den Heere Lieutenant Gouverneur heeft goedgevonden, te bepalen, dat alle de van wegens het Gouvernement in de *Javasche Gouvernements Courant* geplaast wordende aanstellingen, Orders en Bekendmakingen, als Officieel moeten worden aangemerkt en by ieder als zoodanig moeten worden erkend. (was getekend) C. G. BLAGRAVE, Sec. Genl. BATAVIA den February 1812.

VOL. I.] *BATAVIA, SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1812.* [NO. 15.

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Monday next, the 8th Instant, the Committee appointed by His Majesty's Vice Admiralty Court of Madras, for the purpose mentioned in the Government Gazette of the 25th April, will sit in the Council Chamber, at the Government House, at Molenvliet, where the attendance of the following persons is required on that day.

Mr. CHASSE, ...	Director General,	Under the former Government.
— GOLDMAN, ..	Administrator General.	
— VAN SON, ..	Sugar Store-keeper,	
— JENEGEN,	Clerks employed in the Ware-house Department.	
— LIBRECT,		
— BASTIAN,		

C. G. BLAGRAVE,
Acting Secretary to Government.

Batavia, June 5, 1812.

NOTICE.

☞ A Packet is open at the General Post-Office for the reception of letters for Bengal.

C. G. BLAGRAVE.

June 6, 1812.

Current value of Probolingo Credit Paper,
IN THE EASTERN DISTRICTS.

In the week ending the 23d May,
35 Spanish Dollars for 100 Rix Dollars Probolingo Credit Paper.

(Signed) C. G. BLAGRAVE,
Secretary to Government.

Java Government Gazette.

BATAVIA, SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1812.

Extract from the proceedings of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council. BATAVIA, Wednesday May 13, 1812.

Resolved, that the regulations of the former Government for the Vendue Department be continued in force under the following alterations, viz.

That the department be in future placed under the immediate Superintendance of an Officer, to be termed the Superintendant, who shall enjoy a Salary of 250 Sps. Dolls. per month.

That the sales be in future made by the existing mode of the first Bidder, or that of the highest, at the option of the seller, and as it is considered that the latter mode of bidding up, will occasion considerable additional trouble, and take longer time, an additional commission of one per cent beyond the established rate hereafter mentioned, be charged, when this mode is adopted, whether the articles sold be movables or immovables, and in the event of no special directions being given on this head, the auctioner will be authorised to make the sale according to the former mode.

That it be at the option of the seller to stipulale whether the payment be in paper or in silver money, or in a proportion of each, and in the event of no direction on this head being given by the seller, payment is to be made in Spanish Dollars, payable according to the Proclamation of the 11th September last, one third in silver and two thirds in paper at the rate of six and a half Rix Dollars paper for one Spanish.

That all property sold on account of Government unless otherwise specified be in future sold to the highest bidder, and Payments made in Spanish Dollars in the proportions of silver and paper stated in the Proclamation of the 11th September.

And that in order to cover the additional expences incurred by this arrangement the rate of Commission on all sales by public Auction be raised on all movables to eight Per Cent, and on all immovables to four Per Cent.

The above regulations to take effect from the 1st June next, and due notice thereof be given in the English and Dutch Languages in the Government Gazette, and published in the usual manner in the native Languages.

Resolved that Mr. Boswell be appointed Superintendant of the Vendu Department, and his appointed to take plaee from the first of next month.

A true extract,
C. G. BLAGRAVE,
Act'g Sec. to Govt.

Captain Bayley, Acting Assistant Quarter Master General, having conducted the details of the Quarter Master General's Department, by order of the Commander of the Forces, during the late absence of Major Thorne, will continue in charge of that Office until Major Thorne's return from the eastward.

H. G. JOURDAN,
Act. Assist. Secretary Mil. Dept.

KING'S BIRTH-DAY.

Thursday last, being the 4th of June, was celebrated at Batavia, with the honor due to the interesting occasion.

The whole of the Troops at Weltervreeden, under the command of Colonel Eales, paraded a little after dawn. A Royal Salute, and a *feu de joye* announced to the inhabitants of Java, the seventy-fourth anniversary of the birth-day of the British Monarch.

At 12 o'clock, guns equal in number to the age of His Majesty were fired.

At 4, the gay world from Ryswick and Weltervreeden repaired to the *champ de mars*, where some excellent races were run, for an account of which, we refer our readers to another article of the Gazette.

At 8 o'clock, the company began to assemble at Gooning Sahree, and were received by Mr. Muntinghe in the anti-chamber. Colonel Gillespie, accompanied by the whole of the presidency Staff, the Commandants of the Batavian Division and of the Artillery, entered the room about this hour.

Dancing commenced at 9, and as usual was kept up with spirit, by the beauty and fashion of Batavia.

At 12, there was a grand display of fireworks, which did infinite credit to the artificer, although his efforts were somewhat impeded by the rain, which had fallen in the afternoon.

At 2, Supper was announced by the appropriate tune of "*The Roast Beef.*" The tables forming three *radii*, were laid in a temporary building, fitted up in the most elegant and tasteful style. Every delicacy of the season was to be seen, of which, nearly three hundred persons partook.

Before proposing the health of His Majesty, the following lines, written for the occasion, were recited by Mr. Muntinghe, whose emphatic delivery excited a degree of enthusiasm it is impossible to describe.

While over Europe's ruined plains
Dread war, in all its horrors reigns,
And peace and freedom cease to smile,
Except on Britain's happy isle;
These Eastern regions still are blest
With fertile wealth and peaceful rest;
The storm of War on Java's shore,
A moment raged, and was no more;
And fallen is the power of France,
Beneath Britannia's conquering lance;
And those, who once were doom'd to pay,
Obedience to a Frenchman's sway,
Who now embrace Britannia's cause,
And live beneath her milder laws,
With grateful hearts have met to sing
On this great day, God save the King!

And say, shall we, who proudly boats
Our birth on Britain's happy coast,
Though distant from that native shore,
We live in hope to see once more,
Shall we forget, on this great day,
The tribute of our love to pay,
And to the listening Heavens raise
The echo of our Monarch's praise?
Ah no! to every Briton here,
The fourth of June is ever dear;
Whene'er returns this sacred day,
Their faces joy sincere display,
To day they meet, in every land,
And form a gay rejoicing band,
To day with heart and voice they sing
'Till Heaven resounds, God save the King!

To him, whom Time's eventful page
Records for more than half an age,
Beloved, respected, to have reigned,
His people's father, and their friend,
Whom now, of Europe's Kings, alone
Preserves the honor of his throne,
Whom personal and mental pain
Remove, alas! from present reign,
But still in Britain's ev'ry part,
A Monarch reigns in ev'ry heart,
For whose returning health we pray,
Whose sacred laws we all obey,
With love, devoid of slavish fear,
Yet whose great name we all revere,
Let each who boasts his loyal class,
Now dedicate a bumper glass;
And each exclaim, with rapture free,
King George the Third, with three times three!

J. D. P.

The following toasts were then drank, most of them proposed by Col. Gillespie with a warmth which could not fail to excite appropriate sensations in the breast of every observer.

1. The King.—TUNE—*God save the King.*
2. The Prince Regent, the pride and glory of Great Britain—*Prince of Wales' March.*
3. The Duke of York, the friend of every true soldier.—*Duke of York's March.*
4. The wooden walls of Old England.—*Rule Britannia.*
5. Lord Wellington, and the noble fellows who are fighting in concert with the Spaniards, for the rights of Europe.—*Lord Wellington's March.*
6. Lord Minto, the patron of Java.—*Within a mile of Edinbro' town.*
7. Sir George Nugent, the Commander in Chief of all India.—*Down fall of Paris.*
8. Colonel Gillespie, the hero of Cornelis. —*British Grenadiers with a flourish of Trumpets.*
9. Sir Samuel Auchmuty, the Conqueror of Java.—*Same tune.*
10. Mr. Raffles, our worthy Governor.—*The tight little Island.*
11. Mr. Muntinghe, with the thanks of every British subject present, for the elegance and splendor of his entertainment, in honor of our Sovereign.—*God save the King.*
12. East India Company.—*Money in both pockets.*
13. Mrs. Raffles, and the Ladies of the settlement.—*Will you come to the Bower.*
14. Prosperity to Duke of York's Island. —*Money musk.*
15. May the Ladies ever smile and the Gentlemen be amorous.

It is not within the compass of our narrow powers to do justice to the spirit of enthusiasm which prevailed on the occasion. Each breast seemed animated with that loyalty which so eminently characterises Britons.

The Gardens of *Gooning Sahree* were beautifully illuminated. A temple on the front of the mansion with the letters G. R. presented a *coup d'œil* highly to be admired. In fine, the *tout ensemble* suffers much from the description; our feeble attempt can convey but a faint idea of an entertainment which has surpassed every thing of the kind, remembered at Batavia.

After the Ladies had withdrawn, (and it was observed how very few had been present) Mr. Muntinghe, at the head of a large party returned to the Supper-rooms, who, after having drank several of the most patriotic toasts, some of them a second time, and heard a few songs, retired with the loudest acclamations and cheerings.

There has been almost an uninterrupted succession of rejoicing since the 4th, till this morning. H. M. 59th, at the request of Col. Gillespie, deferred their large dinner party till last evening. There would be too much tautology to relate the particular occurrences. Suffice it to state that the same loyal and patriotic toasts were proposed and drank with not less fervor than the preceding evening.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

WELTEVREEDEN RACES.

Our first races on the evening of the 4th of June, afforded considerable amusement, and went off with greater eclat than could be expected from the limited time allowed for preparing the course or training the Horses. The latter circumstance indeed was a source of extreme disappointment to several of the owners, who would have expected from the superior appearance of activity and speed of their horses to carried the day. The scene was

a good deal enlivened, and the subscribers highly gratified by the company of several Ladies of beauty and fashion, who expressed themselves much amused with the entertainment. Thanks are, in justice, due to the clerks of the course for their exertions in its preparation, and in regulating the purses.

We hope, that these will be followed by others in quick succession.

First Plate.—Lieutenant Chadwick's bay *Gilbert* poney, beating Lieutenant Dalgairn's brown poney *Lively*, and Mr. Tulloch's *Tryall*, who threw his rider very near the starting post.

Second Plate.—Lieut. Delafosse's brown poney *Willy Wastle*—Lieut. Clutterbuck's grey poney *Chance*—Lieut. Irwine's *Marlow*, and Mr. Blagrave's *Prince Regent.*

Willy Wastle, (of which there was lately such good accounts) won by considerable distance—*Chance* came in second—*Prince Regent* bolted.

Third Plate.—Mr. Blagrave's poney *Prince Regent*—Lieut. Irwin's *Crib*—Mr. Jacob's *Doubtful*, and Capt. Crighton's *Tekeli.*

This was the best contested match, *Prince Regent* winning by only a length, *Crib* keeping nearly along side the whole way.—*Doubtful* was unmanageable.

Fourth Plate.—Lieut. Cox's *Luck's all*, Lieut. Ashe's black poney *Ben*—Lieutenant Chadwick's *Jerry Sneak*—Lieutenant Kelly's *Speed*—Lieut. Watson's *Pollox*—Mr. Blagrave's *Nimrod*—Lieut. Tulloch's *Gooddy*, and Lieut. Dalgairn's *Lively*—In this the horses came in, in the order, in which they are set down, and very well considering the great disproportion in their riders, *Lucks all*, (very appropriately named) won by *Lively*, carrying his rider off the course, within nearly arms reach of the winning post.

In the interim of the races for the purses, one private match took place between Lieut. Bayley's *Dogtail*, and Lieut. Jourdan's young *Chadwick*, won by the former.

On Sunday last, upon the news of the return of the Commander of the Forces, every thing seemed to have acquired new life and to be again set in motion. Upon the occasion a salute was fired, by signal, in the square at Weltevreeden at the time of his landing at the wharf. The congratulations of the troops were made as he passed them where they were drawn out to receive him at the entrance into Cantonments; when the hearts and hands of the whole seemed to be in unison. Colonel Gillespie was accompanied to this place by Majors Butler, Thorne and Hansen, who likewise accompany him on his route to the eastward, which commenced yesterday at noon. He is accompanied from hence also by Major Butler of Artillery and Captain Young.

Pursuant to adjournment the Court of Justice met at Tangerang, on Monday last the first of June, the sitting was short; only one trial took place, which was a Native for highway robbery, of which he was found guilty, and condemned to be hanged. A Woman was also arraigned for the murder of a female slave, but it appeared, that she laboured at the time of the deed as well as at the present time under severe, both mental and bodily derangement. She was therefore remanded for further examination.

It is with sincere pleasure we congratulate the friends of humanity on the realization of the benevolent views which induced the abolition of the Slave Trade on the African Coast. Three Abstract Reports of the African Institution at present lie before us, marked with that spirit of candour and liberality which ought to characterize the productions of men who have stood forth as the champions of mankind. These afford ample proofs of the success of a measure, which, by the interested was termed visionary and hypothetical, but which has been so evident, that some even of the most clamorous and mercenary anti-abolitionists are now convinced of the fallacy of their predictions and of the soundness of the principle and policy which dictated the conduct of the opponents of the traffic in human kind.

To an Englishman it is indeed a source of exultation to reflect that the British Legislature was the first that enacted peremptory and decisive laws to attain the much wish'd for object in view: that they resorted to no half measures, but attacked the evil at its fountain-head. During the progress of the most destructive war that has within the memory of the present age, afflicted Europe, it was reserved to the Parliament of Great Britain to give peace to Africa, and to remove a scourge from so large a portion of the human species, who now promise to attain some degree of civilization.

The following pieces of Intelligence are extracted from the 3d Report, and Speak volumes.

"Letters from the Governor of Sierra Leone, state that the colony were on the most friendly terms with the surrounding natives, and that its influence among them had of late rapidly increased. None of those Massacres which were predicted as an inevitable consequence of the abolition of the Slave Trade had occurred.

"All the wars round us are suspended for the present. I do not say they are suspended in consequence of the abolition, but the abolition is very likely to prevent their revival.

"This has certainly been one of the quietest and most uninteresting years, I have known in Africa. I have neither trials for witchcraft nor wars, nor kidnappings to speak of in my journal. Perhaps we may have the *abolition* to thank for it."

Whether it may be the intention of Parliament to extend the influence of the Abolition Laws, to our Asiatic possessions is a question in politics, we conceive ourselves inadiquate to answer. Our eastern friends however need not entertain any alarm on the subject. The acts of the British Legislature are dectated by wisdom and justice, and never invade the private property of individuals.

The Bangowangie Marine report gives us short heads of intelligence up to the 25th of December; of the truth of which we should rejoice to be assured. It states that King George the third was still living—that the difference with America was settled, and that General Daendels had arrived in England. The source of the information will be seen below.

Report of Vessels arrived in the Port of Banjowangie, May 23, 1812.

American ship *Meridian*, Captain Wooddaug, from Boston the 27th October, with a cargo of cotton; has been visiting the wreck on the coast of New-Holland, but got off very little. Is charged with instructions to claim and recover that property by every means possible. Spoke a whaler between New-Holland and Timor, lately from England (25th Dec.) King George the 3d living—differences with America settled, and Gen. Daendels having arrived in a frigate.

Vessels Lying in Batavia Roads.

H. C. Bark *Active*, from Anger.
— — Schooner *Wellington*, Palembang.
Ship *Hope*, for Samarang, ready to sail.
— *Venus*, from Calcutta.
— *Pekin*, — Canton.
Grab *Mussapha*, from Calcutta.
Brig *Cornelis*.
— *Expedition*, from Sourabaya.
— *Conelong*, from Samarang, bound to Madras, ready to sail.
Brig *Nancy*, from Minto.
Schooner *Tiger*, from Bantam.
Brig *Edarroos*, detained by the H. C. Cruizer *Mercury*, straits of Banca.
Ship *Ramahny*, from Malacca.
Brig *Patosalem*, do. Sourabaya.
— *Morjock*, do. Samarang.

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

THE PRESENT STATE AND ECONOMY OF THE ARMIES OF EUROPE.

FRENCH ARMY.

THE CONSCRIPTION.

It is impossible not to acknowledge, that the French army, in its fabric and system, in its mode of levy and supply, exceeds every other army in Europe; and that it is chiefly by this superiority of system, and by the promptitude by which it is raised and repaired, that it has at once overwhelmed and conquered the continent. It is, in fact, a tremendous instrument of conquest. Other European powers, having some regard to what is called public law, consider, or at least affect to consider, their actual military strength as merely their means of defence. The French government alone avow the system of conquest, as the principle of their administration; and have framed their military code, with a direct and even acknowledged view to this end. France is, therefore, a military government, and her military are a purposed engine and instrument of conquest. We must always take this with us in order to understand the constitution of their armies.

The effective strength of an army more necessarily depends upon the mode of levy or enrolment. It is this mode of levy, which, according as it is effective or languid, must call forth a greater or a less proportion of the population of the kingdom; and having at first called it forth, must keep it up by supplying its necessary waste. The effective strength of an army, therefore, will always depend upon the vigour or imbecility of the mode of levy.

In all the European nations, that portion of civil liberty, which is more or less mixed in all their constitutions, necessarily tempers their military code; and thereby very considerably substracts from that absoluteness and simplicity, which are certainly necessary to the perfection of military energy. In all these countries, therefore, armies have been hitherto raised and supplied by voluntary enlistment. The state offers a bounty suited to the relative value of the kind of service it requires; and the subject according to his will and discretion, either accepts or refuses. The regular armies in all the kingdoms in Europe have been raised in this manner. The militia being a kind of home defence, and therefore, requiring a less sacrifice, and being founded, as it were, in a self-evident obligation, has been levied with somewhat more absoluteness, and the ballot has been here applied. But even this ballot has been tempered by the considerate moderation of a free government. Exemptions are numerous; substitutes are allowed; and the manner in which these laws are executed still further diminish any severity which their precise letter may comprehend.

Such, therefore, is the ineffectual mode of levy in the continental kingdoms, as well as in England. France alone is an exception, France, with her ancient government, rided herself of all her ancient prejudices and feelings; she availed herself of a republican enthusiasm to establish the most perfect military despotism, and on the basis of liberty has reared the conscription; a system, which under the pretext of defending liberty, has comprehended the whole nation in one iron chain of servitude; and what is still worse, because tending to the perpetuity of the system, by flattering the vanity of the people has reconciled them to their slavery. Those upon whom the lot may fall, lament their chance rather than complain of the system. Those who escape, congratulate themselves on their good fortune, but cherish and encourage those whom fortune has selected to discharge the common duty.

Greece for a long series of years conquered by her phalanx. The Roman writers impute their long continuity of success to the concurrent versatility and compactness of their legion. The success of the French may be almost entirely imputed to their conscription.

In the present memoir, therefore, we shall endeavour to submit to our readers a clear account of this tremendous and wonderful engine. It is but candid to acknowledge, that, in executing this task, we have derived considerable assistance from an excellent article in the Edinburgh Review; a work occasionally of incomparable ability; we wish we could add, of equal honesty and independence. It gives us a painful feeling however, that such a work should be at once so totally devoted to party; and from an unhappy education, and unfortunate early bias of the editor, equally totally divested of all religious faith, and almost of all moral principle.

The first object, and the first operation of the *conscription*, is to procure the most accurate possible lists of all the male population of the kingdom, and it effects this accuracy in the most powerful and effectual manner. The means by which it procures it are by a division and minute subdivision, civil and military, of the territory and inhabitants of the empire.

The civil division is in the first place divided into departments. These departments are again devided into districts or counties. These districts into cantons or hundreds. These hundreds into municipalities, which are sometimes single towns, and sometimes three or four together. The departments are in number about 130. The average number of districts in each department is four. The municipalities are about 55,000. The department is governed by a prefect, and a council of prefecture. The district by a sub-prefect and his council. The cantons and municipalities by a mayor, and a town-court, to which are added, on the part of the general government, a commissary of police, and two adjuncts.

In the military division of the empire, the 130 departments are re-cast into 30 military districts; each district being subject to a general of division and his staff; to which are appended a long suite of commissaries and inspectors, and a kind of military police officers, whose duty it is to detect all frauds, concealments, partialities, and reserves, in the matters relative to the conscription.

The use and duty of the prefects, subprefects, &c. with respect to the conscription, are to procure accurate lists through every district, canton, municipality, and even most petty hamlets, through their respective departments; to be responsible for the accuracy of such lists; to be personally present when they are verified; to go from village to village, and from house to house, as well at stated periods and publicly, as secretly and unexpectedly, on such verification; and to deliver to the criminal police all individuals, and their families, who shall not have given in their names.

The use and duty of the military governments, in their respective districts, with respect to the conscription, are to receive in the first instance the conscripts who are drawn, and thence to march them off in bodies of one hundred only at a time to the distant depots; no conscription being allowed to remain in their own or the next adjoining department.

Such, therefore, are the officers, under whose constant supervision the primary lists, as they are called, are made out; and what is more important, indeed the very life and soul of all the energy of the measure are personally verified.

The *manner* in which they are made out is as follows: on the 8th day of September, in every year, notice is given in the several towns and villages, that all young men, between the age of twenty and twenty-five, should, before the 16th of the same month, come to the town or municipality-house, and there enrol their several names; calling likewise upon their parents and families to see that such enrolment is made, as in case of failure the names will be enrolled by the mayor and adjuncts from common notority, and the individuals and families subjected to an instant criminal prosecution for fraudulent evasion of public duty. That parents, guardians, brothers, &c. shall enrol those of their relations who are absent, in France, or other countries, and shall be subjected, in case of concealment, to similar punishments, as the individuals themselves in case of fraudulent evasion or desertion.

In this manner lists are procured, and subsequently verified of all the young men subject to the conscription; concealment is impossible, and absence or presence makes no difference, except that the absentie is liable to be enrolled in two places; as a stranger or inmate in one town, and as a member of a family in the place of his birth, or of the residence of his parents. There is no evasion, therefore, as in England, by passing into other parishes. So many persons are responsible for the accuracy of the lists that not *one name* is ever omitted.

These lists, thus procured, contain all the young men in the empire subject to the conscription: they are distributed into five classes, the first containing the young men who have attained their twentieth year; the second, those who have completed their twenty-first, and so on. This distribution of them being made, copies of the several lists are transmitted to the war-office at Paris, for the use and information of the government.

Let us now suppose that the government wants to call out the conscription, or any part of it; the process is then as follows:—

The minister of war gives notice to the senate, that such a number of conscripts are immediately wanted, to repair or re-inforce the imperial armies. The senate, as a matter of course, votes the required number. The minister of war according to a settled proportion, arranges the contingent of each department, and sends circular orders to the prefects to see this contingent immediately levied. The prefect and his council, according to their settled proportion, arrange the contingent of the districts and send the same circular orders to their sub-prefects to raise these respective contingents; and within eight days of the date of the orders remitted, to transmit their orders to the several municipalities. The sub-prefects, in their turn, arrange the contingents of the municipalities, and transmit their orders to such municipalities, that within eight days of the receipt of such orders, or on the sixteenth day from the date of the order of the prefect, which is subjoined, they should proceed to the ballot.

Let us now suppose the ballot arrived. It is conducted as follows:—The conscripts, on the annual list, are all assembled. The sub-prefect is present. The actual number of the names on the annual list, we will suppose to be 300. Of these, say that 100 is the contingent. Three hundred tickets, or pieces of paper numbered, one, two, three, &c. and so upwards to three hundred, are then put into an urn, and the conscripts ordered singly to draw them out. Those who draw any of the tickets from one to a hundred belong to the quota required, and are the conscripts for the year.

The government, however, is not yet satisfied. A second body of conscripts, under the name of the reserve, is likewise required, and drawn for in the same ballot. Those, therefore, who draw a higher number than one hundred, and lower than two, constitute the reserve conscription. The legal condition of the service of the reserve is to march only in case of necessity; but it is unnecessary to say, that the convenience of government, and the wants of the

armies, always constitute such necessity. Accordingly, the reserve is almost invariably passed into the service of the current year.

Another step yet remains before the balloting is concluded. Some of the conscripts, so chosen, may desert, die, or be killed in war. The government provides in time against these casualties. One fourth part of the whole contingent of the municipalities, that is, twenty-five men (supposing the contingent as above stated to be one hundred) is ordered to be drawn as the supplemental conscription. Those, therefore, who draw any of the numbers between 200 and 225, constitute the supplemental conscription, and are called upon to fill up any vacancies which may occur before two years.

The business of ballotting is then concluded.

Within eight days after the ballot, the generals of the districts send suitable detachments to receive the conscripts who are drawn for actual service. They are all marched under military escorts, and carefully sent to depôts, distant from their own departments. They are invariably distributed, *individually*, throughout the army, and great care taken, that too many of them should not be in the same company or battalion. In these they differ very essentially from the Roman legion, which, according to Tacitus, resembled a family or township; neighbours, brothers, children, &c. being carefully put into the same legion, and, when possible into the same centuries.

There are two further principles in which the conscription has a nature of its own; and one very different from the mode of military levy in any other European kingdom. These are with respect to exemptions and substitutions.

With respect to exemptions, all conscripts, within the legal age, be they in what condition they may, are alike enrolled on the list. On stated days, after the usual lists are made out, we believe eight days after, the sub-prefect sits in tribunal to hear claims of exemption; but even this officer is not intrusted with so important a decision. All who claim exemptions must appear before him in open court, or if too weak for such personal appearance, must be visited at their dwellings by the inspector and army surgeons. These surgeons are not appointed till the very moment of examination, and are then sent for from a distance, to preclude all possibility of tampering with them. Even their report is not decisive. The sub-prefect draws up a statement of all circumstances, which he sends to the prefect. The prefect, the general officers, and commissaries of districts, hold another tribunal, to which they summon further evidence, or personally visit and examine the subjects. To say all in a word, the pretext of sickness or infirmity is *absolutely impossible*.

No exemptions are allowed except the three following: 1st. One brother (that is, the eldest) of an orphan family. 2d, The only son of a widower, or of a labourer above seventy. 3d, The grand military and civil dignitaries of the empire (for themselves only, not for their families). There is no other exemption whatever. The principle of substitution is almost as rigorous. Substitutes are allowed only as a particular grace, and not to be procured without great and direct influence with the minister of war. The generality of people therefore, whatever may be their wealth, never attempt to procure it. It is at least as difficult to procure, and as highly valued by the French government, as the command of a regiment. Those who procure this special favour, which must be signified by a warrant under the hand and seal of the minister of war, receive it only on the express conditions of finding a substitute, *between the age of twenty-five and forty, of the middle stature, of a robust constitution, of a good character, and not himself subject to the conscription laws.* The price of these substitutes is enormous—from two hundred to a thousand louis d'ors. With respect to the majority of the people of France, therefore, the difficulty of obtaining the special favour of the minister of war, being added to the consideration of the price of substitutes, it may be safely affirmed, that there is no such a thing as substitutes; that all who are drawn must serve, and that in turns all the youth of the empire *are sure of being drawn.*

Such is the tremendous military engine of conquest and despotism. It is further enforced by the most rigorous criminal police, by fines, imprisonment, and even the most debasing punishments, towards all those, however high their rank, who in any way connive at any concealments or evasion. Even the prefects themselves dare not exhibit any favour or collusion in this main point of a military government. Parents are held responsible for the production of their sons when called for, and the desertion of the son is the utter ruin and imprisonment of his whole family. All his connexions are in fact held in bail for him. They retain him, therefore, under the strongest of all obligations: and whatever may be said, desertions are very rare amongst the native French. The following are some of the principal penal clauses contained in the law intitled, *Code de la Conscription.*

All young men who shall counterfeit infirmities, and who, before or after being enrolled in the conscript list, shall mutilate themselves, or contrive to procure any disease, disfigurement, or appearance of disease, shall be delivered over to the government for five years, and be employed in any public labours which the government shall deem useful to the state, and a sufficient punishment for the criminal.

All health-officers giving false certificates, all sub-prefects, adjuncts, commissaries, or others, conniving or assisting, or unlawfully not doing their duty, five *years imprisonment in irons!*

All conscripts, who, being drawn by lot, do not appear when summoned to march, whether absent or present at the time when drawn, whether in France or in foreign countries, are proclaimed deserters; rewards offered for their apprehension, and penalties of nearly one hundred and thirty pounds levied on the property of their father, mother, or nearest relative. This part of the law is never compromised or relaxed, so that Frenchmen, subject to the conscription, cannot travel out of their own country.

All refractory conscripts, and those who are intentionally deserters and fugitives, whether to avoid merely the annual lists, or the actual ballot (before they are marched off) are subject in the first place to the fines, penalties, and punishments, levied according to the former clause on absentees. And in the next place, to the heaviest criminal inflictions.

These criminal inflictions, indeed, are of themselves so extraordinary and severe, as to convey a very forcible idea of the nature of the system.

All refractory conscripts, says the law, shall be forthwith conveyed under due military escort to certain garrisons (therein enumerated), where they shall be lodged and guarded in the prisons or citadels, and made to work in the arsenals, or on the roads or bridges, clothed in a uniform of disgrace with their heads shaved. As they return to a sense of their duty, they shall be drafted into the army, but in case of contumacy, shall remain under the above punishment for five years.

Desertion, after actual junction with the army to which they are attached, is punishment by death, the iron ball, or labour on the public works. The iron ball is a punishment peculiar to the French conscription. It consists of a ball of eight pounds weight, attached to an iron chain of seven feet in length, and which are then fastened to the leg of the deserter. In this state he is condemned to labour for ten hours every day, and for the remainder of the day is chained in a solitary cell. This punishment is for *ten years*, and in case of contumacy a second ball, and a longer chain are added, and the term further extended.

Such is this horrible conscription; an engine of as much cruelty as of efficacy; an engine which has at once enslaved France and conquered Europe. It is certainly impossible that any regular government, or any free people, could tolerate a system of such unmixed despotism; to say all in a word, it is so purely, so simply, and so completely despotic, that nothing but the precipitate anarchy, and contradictory enthusiasm of liberty itself, could have given it birth. And with this observation we take our leave of it.

The actual amount of the French army is such as might be expected from this mode of levy. The mere French force, excluding those of the confederation of the Rhine, and the armies of Holland, Switzerland and Italy, is as follows; infantry of the line, 442, 412; light infantry, 130, 130; cavalry, 54,489; engineers, 6445. A total of nearly seven hundred thousand men; and this exclusive of auxiliaries.

In one of the continental papers there is the following detailed account of the distribution of this force. It has every appearance of correctness:

French infantry.—The French infantry consists of 122 regiments of the line, each five battalions strong. Twenty three of these, however, having suffered much, are united with the others, till their numbers are made up by the conscription, which is always done within the year. No French regiment is ever extinguished, nor suffered to remain below its establishment. These twenty three regiments being deducted, leave ninety-nine regiments of the line. These are distributed as follows;—

Fifty-one in Spain and Portugal, five in Naples, eleven in Italy, four in Illyria, five in Holland, twelve in Germany.

Light infantry.—The light infantry consists of thirty-two regiments, consolidated into twenty seven. These are disposed as follow:—

Five in Spain, six on the road thither, three in Germany, two in Illyria, one in Naples, ten under orders for Spain.

French cavalry.—2 carbine regiments in France; 14 cuirassier regiments; 4 in Germany, 1 in Spain, the remainder in France; 30 dragoon regiments; 25 in Spain; 28 chasseur regiments; 1 in Germany, 5 in Italy, 3 in Holland, 2 in Naples, 3 in Italy, 9 in Spain, 2 in Illyria, 1 before Bologne; 11 hussar regiments, (the 11th was formerly Dutch) 6 in Spain, 1 in Italy, 1 in Holland, 1 in Germany; 1 provisional regiment of light horse in Spain; 10 provisional dragoon regiments of 6 or eight companies, and 2 squadrons in Spain; 2 provisional chasseur regiments, of 5 companies in Spain.

Imperial allied troops at present in Spain.—Swiss—4 regiments of the line, 1 Waltsor battalion, 1 Neufchatel battalion, with 1 company of artillery. Italian—2 light infantry regiments, 5 regiments of the line, 2 squadron Napoleon dragoons, 2 ditto royal jagers, 1 regiment of artillery on foot, 1 company of artillery on horseback, 5 companies of artillery train. Napoleon—1 light regiment 2 regiments of the line infantry, 2 regiments horse jagers. Rhenish—1 regiment of infantry (two battalions). Baden—1 company of artillery and train, 1 regiment of infantry. Hesse Darmstad, 1 company of infantry, 2 regiments of ditto. Nassau, 1 squadron of horse jagers, 3 regiments of infantry. Wurtzburgh, 1 battalion from Frankfort, Walduck, Schwartburg, Radolstadt, Sanderhausen, Lippe Detmalt, Lippe Buewburgh, and Reuss, 1 company from each. Saxon 1 regiment of infantry. Warsaw 3 regiments of infantry, 1 company of sappers. Dutch, 2 regiments of infantry of the line, 1 company of hussars, 2 companies of artillery, 1 company of train, 1 company of miners. Westphalia, 3 regiments of infantry of the line, 1 battalion of light infantry, 1 company of foot artillery, 1 regiment of horse jagers Duchy of Berg, 3 regiments of infantry, 1 company of artillery and train.

Then follows a list of the regiments of foreign troops, of about 30 legions, or 59 squadrons, and gens d'armerie. It gives the names of six inspecting generals, 36 sub-inspecting generals, 53 commissary-generals, and 43 commissaries of war.

All the Officers and privates of the Royal Pembroke militia, now stationed at Bristol, have volunteered their services to Ireland, with an offer to extend the same to Spain or Portugal, if required.

The Waterford Regiment of Militia at Bandon, have to a man volunteered their services to England, or to any other place his Majesty may be pleased to order them.

Two companies of the Galway Militia, quartered in Ennis and Clare Castle, have also volunteered their services in a spirited manner for England.

The Inverness and Berwickshire regiments of Militia are on their passage from Harwich to Leith.—The Edinburgh and Argyleshire regiments embark in the same transports for Essex.

With much pleasure we present our military Readers with the following account of a tribute to valour, as lately displayed by two Privates in the 20th Light Dragoons in Sicily. The account is extracted from the Sicilian Gazette:—

Sicily, February 2, 1811.

Lieutenant-General Sir John Stuart, K. B. and K. C. commanding his Majesty's Forces in the Mediterranean, has recently been pleased to acknowledge and reward the bravery of Jacob Longman and John Green, two Dragoons of the 20th Regiment, in ordering to be presented to each of them a Medal, as a mark of his approbation of their gallant conduct, in cutting their way (when entrusted with orders) through the enemy's infantry, who had disembarked on the morning of the 18th of September of last year, in the neighbourhood of Messina.

The medals bear the following inscriptions:

THE FRONT.

Sicily.
From Lt. General Sir J. Stuart,
Commander of the Forces, to
Jacob Longman, of the
20th Light Dragoons.

THE REVERSE.

For brave and active
vigilance displayed on
the landing of the Enemy,
at St. Stephano, near Messina,
on the 18th of September, 1810.

The Regiment, and a squadron of Foreign Light Dragoons attached to it, were assemble on the 4th of January, in the presence of Major-General Spencer, commanding the Cavalry in Sicily, for the purpose of witnessing the ceremony of the presentation.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hawker, commanding the 20th Light Dragoons, formed them into a square; the two Dragoons, Jacob Longman and John Green, were then called to the centre, when the Lieutenant-Colonel affixed the medals on the fourth button on their left breast, the band playing "God save the King." He then addressed the two Dragoons, who had received the medals, in the following words:

"Receive these honourable tokens of the gracious approbation of the Commander of the Forces, of your gallant and vigilant conduct, with those sentiments of gratitude soldiers should feel whose bravery has been thus publickly acknowledged and rewarded. Preserve them with that care, and wear them with that noble pride such honourable distinctions cannot fail to inspire."

Lieutenant-Colonel Hawker afterwards addressed the Regiment, as follows:

"DRAGOONS—In presenting to these two brave men the honourable badges which the Commander of the Forces has been pleased to order to be given to them, as a mark of his approbation of their gallant and vigilant conduct, I have performed a duty the most gratifying to my own feelings. It will ever be my greatest pride to behold soldiers in the ranks of this regiment, whose bravery has merited so honourable and so flattering a recompence; and I feel most fully persuaded, that when we again meet the enemy, we shall vie with each other in acts of heroisms, not less brilliant than those, for which two of your comrades have been thus publicly and honourably distinguished and rewarded."

This speech was received by the troops with three cheers;—after which Lieutenant-Colonel Hawker reformed the line which manœuvred in the presence of the Major-General, who was pleased to express his approbation of the appearance and discipline of the corps.

On the ensuing day Major-General Spencer issued the following Brigade Order:

"For Major-General Spencer to attempt, by any observations of his, to add to the admiration in which the characters of those gallant Dragoons, Jacob Longman and John Green, of the 20th regiment, will be held by their worthy comrades, after the distinguished testimony of approbation given to them by his Excellency the Commander of the Forces, would be as superfluous as it would be unbecoming. The Major-General however, hopes that he may be gratified in the indulgence of an impulse, to observe that from the general conduct of the 20th Light Dragoons, so uniformly correct and soldier-like, proceeding from discipline and honourable feelings, successfully taught, excited and upheld in the soldier, by the example of the Officers, any behaviour, either before the enemy or in peaceful cantonments, other than such as does honour to and adorns the man and the protector of his country, would be as great surprise to him, as its opposite is of his esteem and regard."

We insert the following paragraph, because it has appeared in most of the papers; but we confess it seems to us incredible, not only from the magnitude of the sums which appear beyond all proportion to the grounds of charge; but from the great improbability that any charge for services of the nature specified should be suffered to remain unsatisfied or unsettled:—

There is a most extraordinary trial in the Court of common Pleas, Bolton *v.* the Queen, for 44,000l. a charge made for instructions given to the Princess in writing, drawing, &c. Her Majesty has entered a plea of *Assumpsit*, and also the statute of Limitations. These have been replied to, and the case will probably be tried in the Sittings after Term. Mr. Bolton also brought a charge against the Princess Elizabeth for 12,000l. but her Royal Highness has been advised to file a bill in equity against him.

To the Editor of the JAVA GAZETTE,

Sir,

The grateful fumes of the *Pipe*, have been immortalized in poesy and song, and wits have vied with each other to celebrate its powers.—In my attempting to emulate their example, by celebrating the far more elegant and bewitching ascendency of the *Hookah*, I flatter myself, it will meet with the countenance and good-wishes of its numerous *Indian* votaries, who know best to appreciate its many invaluable qualities. In extenuation of so weak an attempt, I have only to add, that I have confined myself more to truth than poetical flourishes.

I am your occasional correspondent,
SIRRAH.

MY HOOKAH!

On nobler themes let Poets prate;
A muse like mine devoid of state,
But simply seeks to celebrate,
My hookah!

Let nations wrangle, armies fight,
Such subjects sure but ill invite—
A puff from thee gives more delight,
My hookah!

Thy *graceful tube* in circles twine,
The *chillum* neat, and *carpet* fine,
And *crystal-font*, thy charms define,
My hookah!

Soon as Aurora's beams ascend,
And breakfast o'er, for thee I send,
And eagerly embrace my friend
The Hookah!

Thy oderous fumes my soul inspires—
Enlivens the dull page that tires—
My spirits chear,—to health conspires
My hookah!

Oft' leaning in my elbow'd chair,
Behind the *tutties* fragrant air,
I've quaff'd away an hour of care,
My hookah!

A pleasing volume gilds the hours,
And aided by thy magic powers,
Dread *ennui* but seldom lowers—
My hookah!

Then sapient doctors talk of bile,
Decaying lungs and stagnant chyle,—
I gaze on thee, then turn and smile,
My hookah!

I've known thy use, when *pretty* folk
Have lost their tongues—or others joke
On morals—'tis at best but smoke,—
My hookah!

Ah! sure thy grateful fumes dispence
More pleasing thoughts, and less offence,
To manners and to common-sense,—
My hookah!

The social board thy powers attest—
Promotes the laughter-stirring-jest,—
Or yields to graven themes a zest,—
My hookah!

Some female nerves are stung *so* nice,
So delicate and *so* precise,—
Cheroots they love, but hate the vice
Of hookah's!

But affectation rules the vain—
And folly cavils at a name—
Yet truth and taste will still maintain
The hookah!

But pleasures in excess destroy—
Oft tears ensue redundant joy—
Indulging thus, e'en *thou* wilt cloy,
My hookah!

Let prudence then thy vo'tries lead,
As health demands and not exceed—
"Enough's a feast" by all decreed,
My hookah!

Samarang, May 23, 1812.

Yes! for mine eyes first open'd on the day
In England! gem and glory of the West;
Where the light minstrel pours the unbidden [lay,
Untremulous, untrampled, unoppress'd,
Pours from a free, a proud, a happy breast!
Home of the exile! Mother of the brave!
England! among the nations singly bless'd!
O'er the wide world whose arms are stretch'd [to save,
Whose silver throne stands fix'd amid the eter- [nal wave!
Long, long, my country, may thy favor'd [land,
Drink at the source benign whence blessings [flow;
Long may we kiss our father's gentle hand,
And mark with moisten'd eye his sacred brow,
Bleaching in many a rugged winter's snow!
And oh! while all around the nations shake,
While ruins wasteful whirlwinds o'er them [blow,
Let not the sight our rash presumption wake,
God his anointed loves, and spare us for his [sake!
Hail George the good! our Sovereign and our [Friend!
Hail christian King! thy people's Father hail!
Oh! as thy feet life's craggy path descend,
Which from the hill-top winds into the vale,
Millions with blessings load thy evening gale!
Belov'd by England, dreaded by the foe,
Unquench'd by age, thy spirit scorns to fail;
Smiling thou bidst thy sons to battle go,
And when they fight for thee, 'tis heaven di- [rects the blow!

EPIGRAMS.

I.

On Cobbett's Prophecies of Famine.

COBBETT with rage thy pulse beats high,
Wild rolls the ball of either eye,
'Tis plain what makes thee *drop*-sick:
The harvest proves thy prophecies
Of *cropless* fields, malicious lies,
And thou, base wretch, art *crop-sick!*

II.

The Jugglers.

Sir Francis calls Cobbett—"a LUMINOUS [writer,"
And loads him with Jacobin praise;
Whilst Cobbett says *Frank* is a glorious in- [diter:
To set half the world——*in a* BLAZE!

III.

To win the love of Johnny Bull,
The "Patriots" take two chances,
Sir Francis praises Cobbett's skull,
And Cobbett praises Francis;
But John is such a THOUGHTFUL elf,
His faith so slow and loath,
That taking *timely care* of self,
He wisely scorns them BOTH!

PRIVILEGE OF PARLIAMENT.

Mr. Lockhart stated, that he held in his hand a Petition, which he felt it his duty to present to the House, and he trusted the House would do him the justice to believe, that it was with pain and reluctance he presented it; because it contained matter seriously affecting the honour and character of a Member of that House, and also involved a question respecting the privilege of Parliament, which it was desirable should be clearly understood. The Petition was from a person named Peter Batty, and stated that at or since the late election for Stafford, the Petitioner had applied to the present Member to know how he could procure the discharge of a marine soldier from his Majesty's navy. The Member informed him, that if he gave him fifty guineas, he would procure the discharge of the marine from the Admiralty. This was, he understood, a practice not only legal, but customary, and authorized by the Admiralty. The petition stated, that the petitioner had placed the 50 guineas in the Hon. Member's hands, in one 1*l.* one 2*l.* notes, and a Manchester negotiable bill for 50*l.* The petitioner finding that the marine was not discharged, applied to the Member to ascertain the cause, and was informed, that he had paid the money, in the presence of Mr. Freemantle, to Mr. Tucker, Secretary to the Admiralty, and that the marine would in due course be released. After some further time the Petitioner applied at the Admiralty, and finding that no money had been there paid, as he had been given to understand, he paid 50 guineas at the proper office, and the marine was discharged. The petition then went on to state, that the petitioner found that the Manchester bill had been paid away to a grocer at Wimbledon, in discharge of a debt contracted by the Member; upon which the petitioner preferred an indictment for obtaining money upon false pretences against him, at the Surrey sessions, in the session after the Epiphany, in the year 1809. From that moment to the present, he could not obtain the appearance of the Member to plead to the indictment; and had applied to several of the Magistrates, as also to his Majesty's Chief Justice of the King's Bench, Lord Ellenborough, for a warrant to compel the Member's appearance to the indictment. This application they had severally refused to comply with lest thereby they should incur a breach of the privileges of that House. This was the point regarding the privileges of that House, which it appeared to him of importance to have decided. The Petitioner therefore prayed that the House would order the Hon. Member to plead to this indictment, or if not, that they should take such other measures for his relief in premises as to them in their wisdom should seem meet. The House would believe, he trusted, that he had not taken up this matter lightly, or without having made every necessary enquiry. He had written on the subject to the Hon. Member, who in answer informed him, that being absent from town he had directed his solicitor to appear to the indictment, which he had omitted to do, and added, what he hoped was the case, that he had not acted from any immoral or guilty motive. The Hon. Member then proceeded to state, that on the question of privilege he had searched the Journals, and could find no case wherein that House had claimed privilege against indictments for offences; and was about to explain the result of his inquiries—when

The Speaker informed the Hon. Member, that this was matter of grave charge against an Hon. Member absent; and that the invariable course of the House in such cases, was to abstain from proceeding in the absence of the object of the charge; and to fix the day to take it into consideration, and to order the Hon. Member to attend in his place on that day, in order that he may have an opportunity of hearing the matter of the charge, and submitting what he may have to urge against it.

After a few words from Mr. Lockhart, the petition was ordered to be taken into consideration to-morrow se'ennight, and the Hon. Member (Richard Mansel Philips, Esq.) whom Mr. Lockhart had omitted to name before, to attend in his place.

HOUSE OF LORDS, JUNE 6.

Malta Admiralty Court.

Lord Cochrane rose to move, "for a copy of the commission or appointment of Dr. Sewell, Judge of the Court of Vice-Admiralty in Malta; and for the commissions of Mr. J. Jackson, Marshal, and Mr. Lockhart, Registrar of the same Court; and for a list of the Proctors, with the dates of their appointment, together with several other documents connected with the Prize Court at Malta." His Lordship prefaced his motion by a curious statement of the practices of the Court of Admiralty at Malta. He said it appeared, in a variety of instances, that the exorbitance of the charges was so great, that it required a very good prize to leave any thing to the captors; and he knew of one, which sold for 11,000 rupees, of which the Court of Vice-Admiralty claimed 10,000, so that the vessel was not worth sending in; and it was uniformly the case, that the charges were ten times, and sometimes thirty times more than in England. With respect to the necessity of the papers which he had to move for, he would produce to the House the Proctor's bill of the Vice-Admiralty Court at Malta, or rather a copy of it, which measured no less than *six fathoms and a quarter in length! (Loud laughter.)*—[The unrolling this copy caused a general laugh, as it appeared long enough to reach from one end of the House to the other.]—By this bill, it appeared that the Proctor acted as Marshal, and that he charged for *consulting*, *feeing*, and *instructing himself!* He then read several of the items, which run thus—for attending the Marshal *(himself)* two crowns, two scudi, and two reals: and so on, in several other capacities in which he attended, consulted, and instructed himself, were charged several fees to the same amount. He felt convinced, that if an Honorable Member, who had opposed some former motions of his, was to see this Proctor's bill, he would vote with him for investigation. The consequence of taxing the bill was, that for deducting fifty crowns, a charge of thirty-five crowns was made, *(A laugh.)* He begged to mention a circumstance of a vessel (the Britannia) having been brought into the Prize Court at Malta, which was valued at 8608 crowns, upon which the Marshal had been paid one per cent. as official fees, and in the end, the net proceeds amounted to no more than 1900 crowns, out of 8608—all the rest had been embezzled and appropriated in the Prize Court. As to what related personally to himself, he was desirous not to trespass on the House by going into that, as there was a remedy to be found elsewhere for any grievances he had reason to complain of. His object was to move for the production of papers, which would shew that the Judge of the Court of Vice-Admiralty, had no power vested in him to regulate, or make, or alter, the table of fees—and that in doing so, he would directly violate the Act of Parliament.

After a few observations from Mr. Yorke and Sir John Nicholls, the motion was agreed to.

LONDON, MAY 4TH.

Ministers in the begining of the week received despatches from Admiral Rowley, communicating to them the daring and outrageous proceedings of his Imperial Majesty Christophe. These despatches were brought over by a naval officer, who had been sent to St. Domingo, to demand the restitution of a British vessel that had been confiscated. This gentleman was at the Court of Christophe, and was received by him with the forms and honours of an Ambassador. Christophe gave him a grand entertainment, at which the young black Princes and Princesses, the sons and daughters of the Emperor, were seated in state. There was an immense retinue of black Lords in waiting, all drest in gala suits of scarlet and gold; a superb service of gold plate, and a dinner *tout a fait Francais*, and served with magnificence.

Christophe is building himself a palace, at a short distance, but which is to be in the centre of a fortification, that when finished, will be one of the strongest in the world. Immense sums are expending on this erection; and not only upon this work, but upon all that environs the establishment of a regular and powerful seat of Government; a degree of skill, and a combination of means are employed, which promise the most extensive results. The foundation of a Navy is laid. The naval force, under the Flag of Hayti, already consists of one frigate of 44 guns, nine sloops of war, five brigs of 20 and 22 guns each, six brigs of 14 and 16 guns each, and a number of schooners, seldom carrying less then 100 men each.

THE ARMY.

Government has determined to increase the pay of the Field Officers and Captains of the British and Irish militia, upon their extending their services to all parts of the United Kingdom; so that their pay will hence-forth be the same as that of the Officers of the same rank in the Regular Army.

The gallant General Hoghton received four balls in the breast, and fell from his horse in the act of *cheering* his men to a charge.

An unlucky discovery of a *faux pas* occured the latter end of last week between a gallant Major, who resides in Berkshire, and the wife of a tradesman in the neighbourhood of Charing-cross. The lady had gone on a visit to her relations, and Thursday last was appointed for her return, but not having made her appearance on Friday, it was discovered that she had left the Coach at Colnbrooke and gone from thence to Hampton in a post-chaise with the Major. The parties slept at Hounslow on Saturday night and parted, but the lady was surprized on leaving the Inn, and a talkative chamber-maid disclosed sufficient for the discussion of the sages in Westminsterhall.

Bonaparte has at length consented that the gallant Captain Fane should be exchanged for a French Captain de Vaisseau named Callot, and that his arrival in England may be expected by the first cartel from Morlaix.

BATAVIA:—PRINTED BY A. H. HUBBARD, AT THE HONORABLE COMPANY'S PRINTING OFFICE, MOLENVLIET.

It is requested that all orders for the Java Government Gazette, be addressed to the Printer at the above Office, who will give the necessary information respecting the Terms of Subscription and of Advertising in the said paper. Advertisements, Articles of Intelligence, Essays and Poetical Pieces, will be received at the same place and duly attended to.

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Wordt by deze bekend gemaakt, dat alle Orders voor de Javasche Gouvernements Courant, moeten worden ingezonden aan het adres van bovengemelde Drukker, by wien de nodige inligting omtrend de termen van inteekening en het plaatsen van Advertissementen in, gedagte Courant, te bekomen zyn—Advertisementen, Nieuwstydingen, Verhandelingen en Poetische Stukken, worden alzoo ter plaatse voornoemd, ingezonden.

☞ *De Heeren wien hunne Couranten niet op de behoorlyken tyd ontvangen, worden verzogt daar van den Drukker te willen informeren, ten einde zulks in den vervolge voor te komen,*